authority for taking necessary actions including suspension of the registration if the charges are framed by the Court and till the case is disposed off and on conviction for removal of his name from the register of the Council for a period of five years for the first offence and permanently for the subsequent offence.

Study on the working of hospitals

650. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by Government about working of Government hospitals in different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many equipments purchased by hospitals are not used for years and they become obsolete by the time they are ready for use and if so, the details thereof, hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Ministry has conducted a Facility Survey (2003) in the country under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme. The survey has collected information regarding the health care facilities available in different health care establishments, ranging from Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, First Referral Units to District Hospitals. The focus of the study is to provide situation of health care facilities prevailing in the country. Tables depicting the status of infrastructure, manpower, drugs and equipments at District Hospitals/CHCs/FRUs are given in Statement I, II, III and IV, respectively (*See* below).

(b) In Central Government Hospitals equipments are purchased with adequate planning and equipments purchased are put to use immediately and are not allowed to be kept unused. There is no such specific information about various State Government run hospitals as they are under the control of respective State Governments.

Statement-I

Percentage of Health Care Establishments with specific infrastructure facilities, India, Facility Survey, 2003

Sl. No.	Infrastructure Facility	DH	FRU	CHC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Own building	97.0	94.7	91.0
2.	Maintenance at least once in three years	40.1	39.9	37.7
3.	Source of water—Pipe	58.7	49.1	43.9
4.	Source of water—Well (including tube well)[1]	41.2	50.9	56.1

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Facility for overhead tank	90.5	80.8	70.0
6.	Electricity in all parts of the hospital	96.7	94.3	91.8
7.	Operation theatre	99.5	93.7	87.6
8.	Separate aseptic labour room	44.4	33.3	31.0
9.	Generator functional	91.7	86.9	84.3
10.	Telephone facility	96.7	74.8	62.2
11.	Vehicles on Road[2]	89.9	56.8	57.4
12.	OPD facility for RTI/STI	56.4	24.9	16.0
13.	Gynaecology/obstetric OPD facility[3]	73.7	53.8	36.0
14.	Nameplates to guide clients to Gynaec. OPD	83.8	76.8	67.5
15.	Privacy during examination	92.6	89.3	85.8
16.	Facility for counseling	78.7	69.1	63.9
17.	Separate toilet with running water	67.3	62.6	55.0
18.	Facility for sterilizing instruments	87.5	82.9	80.0
19.	Linkage with district blood bank	67.5	27.2	15.8
20.	Regular blood supply	60.5	27.7	10.5
21.	Quarters for obstetrician/gynaecologist	40.1	28.5	21.0
22.	Quarters for RMO*	47.1	42.2	44.0
23.	Quarters for Nurse	67.5	66.8	71.0
24.	Personal computer	47.7	14.7	2.0
	TOTAL:	370	1882	1625

1. Tap water is not included.
2. Includes Ambulance, Jeep and Car functional on the day of survey.
3. Sl. No. 15 to 19 is taken from Gynaecology Obstetric OPD.

* Residential Medical Officers.

Statement-II

*Percentage of Health Care Establishments with specific staff** and trained Medical Officer, India, Facility Survey,* 2003

Sl. No.	Medical and Paramedical Staff	DH	FRU	CHC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Obstetrician/Gynaecologist	90.0	71.0	51.0
2.	Pediatrician	90.0	73.0	54.0
3.	RTI/STI specialist	90.0	80.0	59.0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Pathologist	80.0	67.0	28.0
5.	Anaesthetist	83.0	69.0	37.0
6.	Laboratory Technician	98.0	88.0	87.0
7.	Public Health Nurse	89.0	76.0	73.0
8.	Health Assistant (male)	80.0	83.0	85.0
9.	Health Assistant (female)	90.0	91.0	88.0
10.	Multi purpose worker (male)	89.0	72.0	87.0
11.	Multi purpose worker (female)	95.0	91.0	95.0
12.	Staff Nurse	90.0	88.0	83.0
13.	Pharmacist	94.0	87.0	81.0
	Training of Medical Officer at least one			
14.	Sterilization[1]	27.0	14.0	10.0
15.	RTI/STI	63.0	48.0	47.0
16.	New born care	59.0	45.0	34.0
17.	Medical Termination of Pregnancy	69.0	54.0	44.0
18.	RCH Foundation Skill Training	69.0	62.0	61.0
	TOTAL:	370	1882	1625

** Percentage of health facility with staff (post filled) are taken from sanctioned number of posts in health facility.

1 Sterilization includes NSV, Mini lap, Tubectomy (which have been taken from total number of health personnel post filled).

***Statement*-III**

Percentage of Health Care Establishments with supply of kit and stock of specific items on the day of survey, India, Facility Survey, 2003

Sl. No.	Supply of kits	DH	FRU	CHC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Standard surgical kit (all six sets)	72.0	81.0	81.0
2.	Emergency obstetric care drug kit	44.0	41.0	40.0
3.	RTI/STI laboratory kit	43.0	22.0	17.0
4.	Kit G (IUD insertion kit)	63.0	73.0	74.0
5.	Kit for new born care equipment	46.0	40.0	33.0
6.	Kit I (normal delivery kit/labour room kit)	64.0	74.0	74.0
7.	Kit N (equipment for neonatal resection)	44.0	37.0	29.0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kit O (side laboratory test and blood transfusion)	48.0	34.0	23.0
9.	Kit P (for donor blood transfusion)	45.0	29.0	17.0
	Stock of health care items (on the day of the survey)			
1.	Nirodh pieces	74.0	73.0	70.0
2.	Oral pill cycles	69.0	70.0	67.0
3.	IUDs	73.0	73.0	70.0
4.	Tubule rings	28.0	18.0	15.0
5.	DPT	72.0	72.0	75.0
6.	OPV	69.0	73.0	76.0
7.	TT	80.0	79.0	79.0
8.	BCG	75.0	70.0	70.0
9.	Measles	76.0	74.0	75.0
10.	DT	59.0	56.0	54.0
11.	IFA (large)	60.0	62.0	61.0
12.	Vitamin A Solution	53.0	55.0	59.0
13.	ORS packets	67.0	72.0	73.0
	TOTAL:	370	1882	1625

Statement-IV

Percentage of Health Care Establishments with specific equipment and adequately equipped, India, Facility Survey, 2003

Sl. No.		DH	FRU	CHC
1	2	3	4	5
	Operation theatre	368	1764	1424
1.	Boyle's apparatus	85.0	56.0	38.0
2.	Cardiac monitor	35.0	18.0	6.0
3.	Ventilator	37.0	21.0	12.0
4.	OT care/fumigation apparatus	55.0	43.0	32.0
5.	Hydraulic operation table	85.0	71.0	54.0
6.	Oxygen cylinder	75.0	67.0	59.0
7.	Shadow less lamp pedestal for minor OT	74.0	66.0	59.0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	High pressure sterilizer (horizontal/vertical)	53.0	34.0	21.0
9.	X-ray machine*	96.0	86.0	76.0
10.	ECG machine*	91.0	78.0	63.0
	Cold chain equipment (functional)			
1.	Walk-in coolers	5.0	3.0	3.0
2.	Walk-in-freezers	3.0	3.0	2.0
3.	Refrigerators	29.0	49.0	64.0
4.	Ice line freezers	60.0	67.0	68.0
5.	Deep freezer	29.0	60.0	63.0
	Adequately equipped (at least 60 per cent)			
1.	Infrastructure@	93.0	76.0	63.0
2.	Medical Staff[1]	80.0	37.0	14.0
3.	Paramedical Staff[2]	32.0	37.0	41.0
4.	Supply[3]	45.0	32.0	24.0
5.	Equipment[4]	84.0	61.0	46.0
6.	Referred delivery cases attended during last three months[5]	37.0	39.0	46.0
	TOTAL:	370	1882	1625

* Functional equipment.

@ Overhead tank and pump facility, electricity in all parts of the hospital, availability of generator, telephone, functional vehicle, laboratory, operation theatre, separate aseptic labour room.

1 Includes obstetrician/gynaecologist, pediatrician and anaesthetist.

2 Include staff nurse, ANM, pharmacist, laboratory technician, PHN, health assistant male and female.

3 Includes tubal ring, set of standard surgical kits, emergency obstetric care kit, new born care kit, RTI/STI kits and delivery kit 1.

4 Includes Boyle's apparatus, shadowless lamp and oxygen cylinder.

5 Calculated from the number of health facilities which facilities have conducted delivery.

Malaria in Orissa

651. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the incidences of malaria are very high in Orissa State;

(b) whether it is proposed to send a research team of the National Vector Borne Diseases to the State to study the causes behind the high mortality and transmission incidence;